"principled strangers" have been "tarrying" in this vicinity in large numbers the senson. The extensive conflarations in the forests on the cast side of Buck River have driven them from their have, not they are now showing them elves with "bear" faced impudence in our gardens and public places.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK CITY POLITICS.

The Seventh Ward Reform Association met on Wednesday evening, and nominated William D. Murphy for Alderman, Thomas Truslow for Councilman, George Trimble for School Commissioner, and John S. Griffen for Assessor. They are to complete the sicket the first of next week. These are excellent nominations, and merit the support of all the good citizens of the Ward without distinction of party.

citizens of the Ward without distinction of party.

HARD CONGRESSIONAL NONINATIONS.

HIId District—The Delegates to this Convention, without taking further action than organising, adjourned to Wednesday evening next. The popular pulse seemed to indicate E. B. HART of the Fifth Ward as its nominee.

IVIA District—MIRE WALSH nominated.

Via District—The Convention for this District, by Committee, tendered the nomination of course in compliment; to its present representative, the Hon.

W.M. TWEED, who (as morally bound to do) declined it, when the Convention adjourned to meet at Williamsburgh on Monday evening next. It is understood that the New York delegation will concode the nomination to the Williamsburgh delegation.

VIIIA District.—The Convention for this District met at Hermitage Hall, corpor of Allen and Honstongton, at 71 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Mr. Jons Wheeler was nominated by acclamation.

VIIIA District.—The Hard-Shell Democrats of the

Vilth District.—The Hard-Shell Democrats of the

Clamation.

Vista District.—The Hard-Shell Democrats of the Vista Congressional District, comprising the Ninta, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, met at the corner of Barrow and Greenwick-sts. last evening, John Mack in the Chair. The ballot resulted in the renomination of William A. Walker.

Vista District.—The Congressional Convention of the Hard-Shell Democracy of the Vista District, comprising the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, met at Burnham's Hotel, Bleomingdals Road, last evening.

Isaac Townsed was appointed Chairman: Thomas MeSpedon and Heman Burr, Secretaries. After organization, the Convention took a recess of half an hour in order that the Twelfth Ward Delegation (which was absent) might have time to arrive and take part in the proceedings. At the time of reassembling, the Twelfth Ward delegation not having arrived, it was moved that the Convention adjourn. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. C. Godfrey Gauther moved that Francis B. Cutting Esq., be massimously tendered the nomination of Representative from the Visite Congressional District. This motion prevailed unanimously.

A Committee, composed of Michael Connolly and W. H. Dougherty, was appointed to acquaint Mr. Cutting with his nomination, and report to the Convention.

At 10% o'clock the Committee returned and reported

vention.

At 101 o'clock the Committee returned and reported that Mr. Cutting though deeply sensible of the konor, could on no consideration accept the nomination. But that wheever might be the nominee of the Convention, he would cheerfully support him to the best of his ability.

A metion to adjourn was lost.

The Convention then went into a ballot for candidate. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Leha Andersen.

7. D. B. Taylor.

 John Anderson
 7
 D. B. Taylor
 4

 James L. Curtis
 7
 H. F. Cistke
 2

 The Convention then adjourned to Wednesday even

TEMPERANCE AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

TEMPERANCE AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BROSSON.

NEWYORK, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 2sth ult., in answer to what I said against the expediencey of a prohibitory liquor law, was duly received. Although you virraally admit that "our beavenly Father works by slow "proceases, both in the moral and in the material world," you do not agree with me that in the promotion of temperance "we shall act most wisely "when we act like Ilim." The substance of your reasoning is that God lives forever, and we do not you then add—"Whatever we therefore propose to do for the Church, or the world, must be done prouptly; it must be done quickly, for we are going to the grave." That is a very good argament in favor of activity in the right direction; but it does not prove that all kinds of measures should be resorted to for the purpose of obtaining a desirable end; nor is it are asswer to my position that "it takes time to bring about any great reformation in the morals or habits of a people, and any attempt to do it in a day will be likely to fail." There are many things which ought to be done as soon as possible, both "for "the Church and the world," and it is very true that we are going to the grave, but that does not disprove what I said, that mid measures, rather than extreme once, will be most likely to positive good results. It is of the utmost importance that men should believe the truths and practice the precepts of the Gospel and examples are not wat ting of attempts to bring about that result "promptly" by forcible means, but they have all failed. Creeds and forms of wership have been established by law; but there have always been unnelievers and nonconformists. Men who, like us, were "going to the grave" have felt the importance of purifying the Church from error, and of doing it "quekly;" but the burning of herelies did not answer the purp we. Experience proves that there is such a thing as being in too much haste, even in a good eause.

Enough on that head, and I turn to another.

Y

of the people of this State cannot unite. You have linked the femperance cause with political principles and opinions, which many worthy men utterly reject as dangerous to the welfare of the Republic. You have, in effect, shut them out from all participation in the temperance movement, unless they will surrender their political principies, and i in a party to which they have never belonged. And this has been done while you profess to believe that a anyierity of the voters are in favor of a prohibitory lew. If such is your opinion and this question is to be settled at the polls, why did you not come boddly up to the work, and, like others, lay down your platform and nominate your own men! If you had no end in view, other than the promotion of temperance, why did you fusten that cause to the tail of one of the political parties of the day! With your political preferences, as a citizen, I have nothing to do; but when you are acting as a moral reformer, in a matter which does parties of the day? With your political preferences, as a citizen, I have nothing to do; but when you are acting as a moral reformer, in a matter which does not belong to party politics, I have a right to inquire why you periled what you esteemed a good cause by placing it in a condition to abide the chances and fluctuations of party politics. Suppose your party does not succeed, what then will become of the tonly persace question? And suppose it does succeed, and a prohibitory law is passed, how long will it be likely to stand? If such questions as these presented themselves to your mind before the step was taken, it is difficult to suppose that you aimed at nothing but the promotion of temporance.

I do not inquire why you did not join your cause to another political party, for that would have been an error of the same kind.

Let us now asy a word in relation to the principles

to another political party, for that would have been an error of the same kind.

Let us now say a word in relation to the principles and opinions to which you have bound the temperance cause. You have placed it upon the Saratoga, Anti-Nebraska Free Democracy, Free Soil, Abolition and "Higher Law" platforms. You have made it part and parcel of a sectional movement—the North spinish the South—which is my judgment cannot triumph without rending the Republic in pieces. The movement goes beyond the resortation of a geographical line between alave and free Territory, and attacks the sovereignty of the States by interfering with their internal affairs: it does not leave other States to follow our example, and get rid of Slavery in their own time and way, but seeks to compel them to act upon the dictation of others; and, to accomplain the end it nul fifes a part of the fundamental law of the Union. I do not say that such was the purpose of all who participated in the different Conventions; but if the master spirits are to be judged by their acts and declarations, such was they perpose. I shall not go into a review of the proceedings—let every man read them for himself. But I will briefly notice the position of two of your candidates for popular favor. They not only stand upon all the ultra platforms, but one of them, in giving in his athresion to the doings of the for himself. But I will briefly notice the position of two of your candidates for popular favor. They not only stard upon all the ultra platforms, but one of them, in giving in his athesion to the doings of the Baratoga meeting, says. "I can stand on no other platform than that which has for its object the over." throw of that institution that holds it to he right to "enslave any class of my fellow men." If this man means anything, he means to overthrow Slavery in the States where it now exists by law; and he means to do it in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, which not only recognizes the legal existence of Slavery, but imposses the daty of delivering up fuzitives from service when they escape into another State. This candidate evidently repudiates the Constitution and goes for the "Higher Law."

Let us now see what are the sentiments of your candidate for Governor, as publicly declaced by one of the deligates at Auburn, in advocating the nomination of that candidate.

John Thomas said: "Myron Holley Clark was not "on the Whigh Baltimore platform, but entertained

"views similar to those of Gerrit Smith." Me "Clark sensed that Slowery could be legalized, and "hild that it was a crime that all the lower is the universe could not make legal." On being askel, "How do you know that? Mr. Thomas replied He (Clark) told me so." Here ag in the fundamental law of the Union is plainly millified. Indeed, Mr. Clark goos beyond, and rejects "all the laws in the universe" which attempt to legalize Slowery. Before he can enter upon the dutes of the office of Governor, he must key his hand u,on the B be and call God to witness that he "will support the Consitution of the United States;" and yet he has already told us that the oath will not bind him. It follows, of course, that he either stands on the "nigher law," or rejects "all the laws in the universe." told us that the eath win not once in an econe, that he either stands on the "nigher law," or rejects "all the laws in the universe."

Governor Clark must also swear that he "will fully discharge the outer of the office, and one of the law of the outer of Cansida.

Governor Clark must also swear that he "will "said fully discharge the duries of the office, and one of those duties, as prescribed by the State Constitution, is to "take expethed by the State Constitution and leave of the United States, by arresting a fugitive from service, and the Abolitionists come to the rescue and blood runs in the streets, the Governor must either look calmly or to take the side of the mob, because he holds that all laws and constitutions recognizing Slavery are utterly void.

Such are the views of the men to whom you have committed the Temperance cause. It is to be used as a make weight in a great movement to array one section of the Union against another. If the project succeeds, and your men carry out their principles, this goodly Republic will be broken into fracments, and God only knows what other consequences will all the fact that temper.

and God only knows what other consequences will follow. It is safe, however, to conclude that temperance can gein nothing by such intemperate proceedings, and that "the church and the world" will be no better off then they are at present

better off than they are at present

Let me be understood. I am not questioning the right of yourself or any other man to adopt and exercise his own political principles and preferences. I am only inquiring why the Temperance cause has been thrown into the vortex of party politics, and been made an instrument in promoting the midness of the lines.

been made an instrument in promoting the midness of the times.

I avail myself of the opportunity to say that since writing the letter to Mr. Richardson which was read in the Temperance Convention I have seen several sections of the Liquer bill of last winer, and find that it went much beyond mere prohibition and contained provisions which I deem highly objectionable. Such a bill can never receive my support. It is proper to add that reflection has confirmed the opinion which I expressed to you hast April, and again in my letter of September, that no prohibitory liquor law ought to be passed.

passed.
Aithough you have risked everything on the single issue of prohibition, and adopted a political platform which I utterly reject, the Temperance cause itself is a good one, and I hope to see the time when milder and better counsels will prevail.

As this is a matter of a public nature I shall give my letter to the press. I am, very respectfully, yours, GREENE C. REONSON.

Downer C. DELAYAN, Esq., Bal ston Centre, N. Y.

NEW-YORK WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie-Congress, XVIII. Thomas Borton of Montgomery. Columbia and Lutchess-Congress, XII. Short term, Isaac Teller of Fishkili; long term, Killian Miller of Hudson.

MICHIGAS .- The Whig State Convention which assembled at Mar hall, Calhoun Co., Oct. 4, in an address to the Electors of the State, recommend a fusion with the friends of Freedom without distinction of party in political matters in view of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Slave Power, and thus inderse the following Independent candi-

Miller have been hitherto known as the staunshest Whige, while Messrs, Bingham, McKinney, Holmes and Treadwell have seted independent of old political organizations for a few years past. Mr. Bingham, the Gubernatorial nominee, was formerly a Demo-eratic Member of Congress, but could not swallow the Pierce nomination in 1852, preferring John P. Hale. Mr. McKinney was until quite recently a follower of Gen, Coss, but Nebrasks was too much for him, and he joined the grand army of Freedom. Mr Trendwell is an original Free-Soiler, and so is Mr. Holmes, who, we believe, was a Whig several years ago.

The last hope of the Nebraskaites perished with the failure of the Whig State Convention to nominate a separate State ticket, as was anticipated by The Detreit Free Press, Allegan Record and other Cass-Nebraska organs. Michigan will be added to the constellation of Freedom in November, side by side with her sister States of the North West, consecrated to Freedom by the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787.

Gen. Cass, and the most of Gen. Pierce's officeholders, are endeavoring to arrest this glorious result. but we have too much confidence in the great mass of the people of Michigan to suppose that they can lend themselves to the machinations of the slave power. The people of Michigan despise Douglasism, and

The people of Michigan despise Douglasism, and cannot forget Pierce's veto of the River and Harbor bill, a measure so vital to western interests.

Massachuserts.—Increase Summer, the nominee of the Republican party for Lieut. Governor, has responded to the nomination. He states that the nomination found him in the ranks of the Democratic party, but that he concurs with the Republican Convention in believing that the Friends of Freedom should be drawn together into one organization. He party, but that he concurs with the Republican Convention in believing that the Friends of Freedom should be drawn together into one organization. He adheres firmly to the solemn compromises, made at the formation of the Constitution and since its adoption. Without compromises, he says, the Union never could have been formed. In regard to the compromises on the subject of Slavery, he thicks the North had a right to rely on the plighted word of the South, but that this reliance has been destroyed by the repeal of the Miscouri Compromise. In accordance with these sentiments he accepts the nomination.

Connecticat—The annual town meetings were held in many of the towns in the State on Monday. The Temperance question entered largely into the contest. So far as heard from the Wings have not lost in a single town. They have gained in Meeden, Waterbury, Manchester, Bristol, New-London, Newtown, Hamden, New-Britain and Middletown. The thee latter towns this year are divided, which is a partial gain.

In Windham County the issue was generally on the

partial gain.

In Windham County the issue was generally on the Temperance question, which was an ecseful in nearly every town. Even Hampton went Whig and Frac-Soil on it, and it is said that Gov. Chauncey F. Cleaveland (Dem.) voted the Temperance ticket.

Cleaveland (Dem.) voted the Temperance ticket. Killingly went Temperance by a very great majority. Newtown went against Nebraska and liquor: Torrington, Ashford, Southington, Hamden and Middetown went for Prohibition. This and the Nebraska issue seemed to control the result throughout the State. In New-Britain the voting was conducted very quietly, and most supposed the regular Democratic ticket was elected—but judge of the surprise of the canvassers, when upon ovening the box they found 270 votes, a part headed Whig and a part beauted Democratic ticket. It was a ticket that had not been publicly distributed, and not a wan who did not cote if had seen all day, and there cannot be a man frond who know anything about it, or where it came from, or who voted

it all day, and there cannot be a man found who knows anything about it, or where it came from, or who voted it. The leading party men on both sides are in very much of a quandary, and when asked what the result of such things will be, give the very satisfactory reply: "We don't know anything about it." So much for a Town Meeting.

WISCO'SIN — The Hon, B. C. Eastman. (Dem.) who was defented for a renomination by the Nebraskaites, now gives his support to C. C. Washburne, the Free-Soil and Republican rountee for Congress. This is truly magnanimous on the part of Mr. E., and show that he meant something when he rated against the Nebraská hiquity.

Outo.—It is claimed that Mr. Norris, the Nebraska

ebraská isiquity.
Onto.—It is claimed that Mr. Norris, the Nebraska Outco.—It is claimed that Mr. Norris, the Nebraska candidate for Supreme Court Judge, is just as sound on the Slavery question as is Judge S an. We desire to call the attention of the people of Ohio to the fact of some significance bearing upon this subject.

Shepherd F. Norris of Clermont, was a member of the House of Representatives of Ohio during the sessions of 1847—8. On Thursday, February 24, 1848.

Mr. Blake offered the following resolution:

Reserved. By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the purchases of the credinance of Compress of 1807, so far as the same relates to Slavery should be extended to any territory that may be acquired from Maxico, either by treaty or other than the produced of the Compress of the contract of the contrac

Upon which the Yeas and Navs were ordered, and resulted—Yeas 44 Nays 8, as follows:
Messrs. Elliot, Fristoe, Lidey, Morrow, McKinney, Morris, and Smith of Brown—8.
Here are the naked facts of the case as they stand recorded in the House Journal of the session, page

ory. Comment is unnecessary.

Ohio votes on Tuesday. The Republicans are organizing in every county, prepared to do ample execution to the authors and abetters of the Nebraska intquiry. Dr. Olds is the only one of the four traitors

to Freedom who has been renominated by the Nebrashattes—Dieney, Green and Shannon being postically shelved. The Nebrashattes however, have renominated several Congressions on dedges some of the most important test questions on the Nebrashabill, but good Republicans have been put up in all those Districts.

Indixots.—Judge Tembull of Madison is actionated as acaudidate for Congress is the St. Clair District to succeed Mr. Bessell, and has taken the stump against the Nebrashabill. He is a Democrat, and was for some time speken of to succeed General Shields in the Senate of the United States.

Onto.—The following is the Reform og "American" Ticks to Hamilton, which is supported independent of party: Congress, lat District, Tunothy C. Day; Congress, Ild District J. Scott Harrison; Sheriff, G. Brashears; Auditor. B. Mecker; Judges Court of Commen Pleas, Thomas Spooner; Probate Judge, John Burgovne; Prosecuting Attorney, Joseph Cox; Conomo, S. G. Menzies; County Commissioner, Marine Ruffuer; County Sarveyor, R. H. Rickey.

PENNSTANIA—In the Ild Congressional District of Pennsylvania J. L. Gossler, the Know-Nothing carciniae for Congress has declined, and as the Democratic neminer, Mr. Hamilton, has also withdrawn, the contest will be between the two Whit granditates, Tyson and Chandler, the former being added by the Know-Nothings, and the latter by the Démocrats.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. SANDY HOOK, Friday, 3 A.M. The Steamship Canada is coming in.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEMONSTRATION IN TAMMANY HALL.

RUM AND ROWDY AFFAIR.

The portals of Tammany Hall were thrown oplast evening to admit the supporters of Governor Seymour in his Anti-Maine Law veto, who came up large numbers to support that act of the Chief Megistrate. They came in full assortment—those mace rich by its manufacture and sale, in garments of fine texture and late style, mingled freely with the peer consumers in shabby garb. The usual number of "roughs" were present to call out speakers, adopt resolutions, and fu'fiti the will of the leaders in the demonstration. Previous to opening the doors, the usual precautions were taken to retain its control. leading advocates of "squatter sovereignty" took pessession of the platform, surrounded by their body-guard. Before the outside crowd had got in, and before the cut-and-dried state of affairs inside could be disturbed by the inflowing mass, the meeting was called to order by Thomas DUNLAR, who nominsted ROBERT KELLY for Chairman, which was carried. Vice Presidents and Secretaries for each Ward were chosen. While appointing these the Young Men's Democratic Union Club arrived from their rooms with music; soon after followed the First Ward Seymour Club, " No abridgement of the People's rights."

ALEXANDER MING read the call of the meeting.

which was approved.

David O'KERFE, Jr., of the First Ward, then read the resolutions, which were adopted. They are

in our ninda and impelled by the impotance of the foundation around in our ninda and impelled by the impotance of the strengle to a corresponding earnestness, we have now met to draw the lines upon the inner, and to take our not then until the contest is finally decided under the banner—the good old banner of Freedow.

Excelved, That in the nomination of Myron B. Clark and Henry J. Bayanane for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for the State of New York, the Wolg pa ty has identified itself with a poshibitory figure 1 aw, and indicated the sentiol determination to invoke the authority of law a terry to suppress the reafficient confidenting the property, not meants the eals of innoxicating beverages a penal cleane, pumphable by fine and imprisonment.

to invoke the authority of law a recity to appress the train by confinenting the property, not making the sale of intoriocating beverages a penal offense pumahable by fine and imprisonment of the vertical of the foremost advocate in the State Sepalature of the vertical fluor bill can be regarded in no other aspect than as an intention on the part of that body to present in the clearact member the approval of that bill for the action of the people. That this attempt, the first ever made in this State, to connect a question releisy of menses with the organization of a political party, cuts sounder all the obligations which may have herefor the bound men to association with one party or in opposition to another and toat we therefore do now declare from his ceforth the deed, other than of tratermay with all opposed to the libil, and exception no party or distribution will this question is declared to the than of tratermay with all opposed to the libil, and established to those who are banded together to so care from passes into a two care from the subject of unite with us in a vigorous effort to deleast Myron ii. Clear through the first hand allow different with a single some repelled the would be tyracte from the statute book or the State.

**Restored That the judgment rendered by a learned juries, that the vitor of fovertor Secment mass the Lequor bill of the last Leckslature, was unnecessary and injudicious accompanied as that judgment was by the declaration that the person and the bill, commends him to their confidence or respect of intelligent men, and that person and trains of carefully take an appeal from the Interesse about to the realm and unbiase decession, if the overtions of a project which sends ruthers are supported to the forested of the chizen the palling chains of sixtery to other men's opinions, can be truly pronounced either unnecessary or injudicious.

**Restored That, deep long from the Interesse submit to their calm and unbiase decessively depends on the palits and project on the second and po

The Hon. Alexander Ming was then announced to speak, upon which, as if by a previous understanding, there were cries for "Cochrane," which triumphed over the cries for "Ming" after an energetic contest of voices for the space of two or three minutes. Rynders was the leader of this apparent rebellion against the regularity of the meeting; James Irving and others were opposed to this, and shouted for "Ming." others were opposed to this, and should for "Ming."
This led to a violent uproar, duffing which speaking
was suspended, and Cochrane stood watching the
row and waiting for an opportunity to speak. Ryacers plunged into the corner where the disturbance
was going on, to endeavor to quiet it, but it was of
no avail. Mr. Cochrane remarked that the one who
was creating the disturbance was "Jim Irving, a
"butcher by trade and a loafer by practice." He
also said from the stand, 'D—n it, why don't you put
"him out l—nut it im out!" Xe. A rush was made in

forward and addressed the meeting. He denounced the M-ine Law esoppressive, and said that its operation would not them of one-third of their estates and cast widors and ophars into abject poverty. He trusted that the hear would come when these sebisms would be healed; and he believed that this was the time for it to be bealed. He believed that Seymour could have a majority of 5,000 in the City of New-York, and nigot them to labor for that result.

Living A Wanger they made a speech congrain-

DAVID A. WRIGHT then made a speech congratulating the meeting on the unanimity and enthusiasm which prevailed in the Syracuse Convention. He considered the action of that Convention as wise and proper, and mentioned his considerable part of the proper, and mentioned his considerable part of the performance. While we may deprecate the introduction of the measure, we may also rejoice that the principle it recognizes is established in the territories. He rarked that Mr. Delavan, the President of the State Temperance Society at the time of the veto, anknowledged that Gov. Seymeur acred from principle. For this he was most violently attacked by the Naw-York. TRIBUNE, and shamefully abused by that and other instruments of Abolitionism and Maine Lawism. After some forther remarks this speaker closed by expressing his belief that the Democratic party was bound to win, which was greeted with cheers and vells.

Mr. Hyspens was then called on to speak, and proceeded in a rather disconnected manner to speak against the Maine Law and the press. He also approved of the act of Capt. Holling at Greytown.

Mr. A. L. Pinney then addressed the meeting, but

he was laboring under a severe cold and consequently his speech was rather short. He characterized the bis speech was rather short. He chamotestized the Whit party as a fusion of all the isms of the day, and said that their candidates had been dishing in every nook and corner of the State to get Conventions of all kinds and colvers to adopt them as their champions, and invariably changed their principles to suit those whom they wished to entrap. He reviewed the conduct of the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor in first sustaining Governor Seymour's voto, and then coming out and stating that he was in favor of a prohibition ylaw. He had heard a great many of both parties say that they would vote for Seymour and Kaymond at first, because their rights would be preserved, but he would not them what they would do now? Would they vote for a man who would deprive them of their dearest rights? If this law passed we should have the Grahamites asking the Legislature to passe a law that none but Graham broad should be used, and they would have just as much right to legislate on one subject as the other. If such a law is to be passed, we may also make laws in regard to how much a man shall eat, and also, what religion he shall profess. Such laws he said struck at the root of civil and religious liberty, and he, for one, would you to preserve his rights in spite of the sneers of his oppotents, who characterized all who opposed the law as rummies. Whig party as a fusion of all the isms of the day, and

Mr. A. K. MAYNARD next addressed the meeting. He said that this was the first time for about half a century that the rights of the people had been mencentury that the rights of the people had been men-aced, and trusted that the attempt would meet with the success which one of a like nature received in the time of the elder Adams, who, with a clique of supporters, attempted to suppress free speech and the freedom of the press, but which they failed to carry ont. After a few further remarks, he said that they might probably meet with defeat, but they must preserves, and they were sure to succeed in the end; and when they did succeed, then let their opponents beware, for they would sweep everything before them. No more speakers being on hand, the meeting adjourned at 101 o'clock.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION,

The Fifth Anniversary of this body was held yester-day norming in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church in Broome-st. The edifice was crowded with there is a production of which was composed of laties. The Rev. Spreech H. Cony, was nominated President, and the following officers

was nonlinated President, and the following officers were appointed:

1 for President-Rev. A. Maclay, D. D., New York, Rev. G. W. Eaten, D. D., Professor in Madison University, S. Y., Rev. W. C. Deman, Professor in Madison University, New Orleans, Rev. J. G. Oneken, Germany, Rev. T. G. Jones, Norfolk; A. D. Kelly, Jr., Leq., Baltimore, Rev. S. W. Lynd, D. D. Freschen, G. H. G. Martin, Rev. J. G. Martin, Rev. J. G. Martin, Rev. J. G. Martin, Rev. Thomas, Stringfellow, Virginia, Wilson, G., Hunt, N. Y. Thomas, Stringfellow, Virginia, Rev. John Winter, Wheelma, Vagania, Rev. E. Adkins, Professor in Shretiff Volley, D. D. Hart, M. M. Martin, Rev. John I. Waller, L. D., Kerkmary, Rev. John I. Waller, L. D., Kerkmary, Rev. John I. Waller, L. D., Kerkmary, Rev. Monch, D. D., London, P. J. L. M. Martin, R. M. Martin, R. M. March, D. D. London, R. R. Rev. Jame, P. Yest, B. W. M. H. March, D. D. London, E. R. Rev. Jame, P. Yest, D. D. Toresto, C. W., Rev. Johnson, President of the University of Massarin, Rev. Johnson, President of the University of Massarin, Rev. Johnson, R. S. H. M. S. Martin, Rev. James Lyon, Cheminato, Ohio, C. W. Thomas, N. Y. Rev. James Lyon, Cheminato, Ohio, C. W. Thomas, Key. Janes, Lyon, Cheminato, Ohio, C. W. Thomas, Key. Janes Lyon, Cheminato, Ohio, C. W. Thomas, Key. Janesh, Scottary, E. S. Whitney,

nes responding Secretary—Wm. H. Wyckoff. arding Secretary—E 8 Whitney.

dit.er. Sviveser Plot indger: Three Years Samuel Baker, Wo. Hillman, Orrin indger: Three Years Samuel Baker, Wo. Hillman, Orrin da Samuel R. Kelly, Elegar Parmly, James M. Shaw, Angers - Three Persons and Angers - Three Persons of Seminel R. Kelly, Elenzar Parmy, and Joseph W. Wikins. F. Jones, Jos. W. Burden, o Years-George W. Abbe, P. Jones, Jos. W. Burden, o Years-George W. Abbe, P. John W. Saries, Issac T. Parmske, S. E. Shepard, John W. Saries, Issac T. Parmske, S. E. Shepard, John W. Saries, Issac T.

Two Years—George

S. Permeier, S. E. Shepard, John

S. Permeier, S. E. Shepard, John

M. P. H. J. Pady,

One Year—Theres Armitage, C. A. Buckbee, H. J. Pady,

One Year—Theres Armitage, C. A. Buckbee, H. J. Pady,

One Years—George A. J. Pady,

Stephen Remington, James

J. Hopkins, Wm D. Murphy, Stephen Remington, James

J. Hopkins, Wm D. Marghy, Stephen Remington, James

J. Hopkins, J. H. Stephend, John B. Wells

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Towned J. J. Hopkins, W. Stephend, J. H. J. Pady,

J. Hopkins, W. S. L. Hopkins, W. Stephend, J. H. J. Pady,

J. Hopkins, W. S. L. Hopkins, W. Stephend, J. H. J. Pady,

J. Hopkins, W. S. L. Hopkins, W. L. Hopkins, W.

TREASURER'S REPORT.		
	Carlo dans	-
Oct 5, by helance	#1,487	
1854 Oct. 4, by interest	150	
by cash from Scriptures old	250	88
Auxiliaries, Associations, etc	35,150	65
Tetal	⊕45,538	19
1854. DR.	half-decount	
but 4, to cash paid for Spanish Scriptures	901	45
To each paid for French Scriptorns	201	435
To each poid for lunion Scriptures	665	55
o cash paid for German Scriptures	enn	初道
To cash paid the Rev. J. G. Occken for German		
Seriptuist	5,860	10
To cash paid the Rev. J. G. Oncken for Mission	- September	350
o cash paid the Rev. J. O. Ohnaed for Missellin	395	160
Chapels by request of contributors	139	
to each pain for Home and Poreign Missions	19,578	
to cash paid for English Scriptures.		83
Union Reporter	1074	OR.
to cash paid for Agents' Salaries and Expenses	3,822	55
cash paid for Salaties	2.165	47
To cash taid for Rent of Rooms	500	
To cash paid for General Expenses, (Including coun-	-	
terfer bills) atc.	215	62
Balance	5,159	
Balance	Trighter.	May .
w)	440.5 1€	114

remarks:

The Seriety, having nothing financially to depend upon but the benevolence of its friends for the prosecution and complition of the work in which it has engaged, it will be proper for

tion of the workin which is an engage at the total property.

The large sum of morely reported to you as received by the Bills Us in suring the past year, has been contributed in small sums by the common people.

Only \$750 has been given in sums exceeding \$100, excepting a special doubtion from a fatend in Amatralia, George Fide Angle who remaited to our treasury \$150 for the Spanish Sciptures.

Anne who remitted to our treasury \$150 for the Spanish Scriptures.

Our observations made, but not very reld, emount to \$100,000. They have been given by filends of small means, but noble he arts who exceed y have subscribed \$30 to make themselves to Maheston, points mostly \$30 sometimes \$5, but frequently less personner.

During the past year, those installments have been gaid with a punctuality, beyong what could reasonably be expected; a functuality, beyong what could reasonably be expected, a functuality, beth have never known in similar case.

The American Bible Union having undertaken a work second in in pertacts to not bed in the vertain upon the Kingdom of the Redeemer, looks to our Heavenly Father to one the test of the test of the date.

The word of the Lund cannot be bound.

He that hath my word, let him speak my word feithfully, such Jebovah.

The President them are constant to the date.

such Jebovah.

The President then proceeded to deliver a long address, in which he alluded to the pseculiar features of the present eg., the circumstances of the country as connected with the general question of religion, and more particularly to the Baptist faith, and the new connected the service of the Baptist faith, and the new tree-lation of the Scriptures he said intended to be brought out by the Baptist denomination. In reference to the latter subject.

"butcher by trade and a loafer by practice." He also said from the stand. "D—n it, why don't you put "him out!" N.C. A rush was made in that direction two or three times, but they hesitate! to attack him. A fight, however, took place, in which two or three becorted rowdies took part, and two or three were considerably beaten. Quiet was finally restored, and the meeting proceeded with only occasionel interruption from the fighters, who appared disposed to quarrel among themselves in the lack of o her oppertunity for induging in forecity.

Mr. Cochrant proceeded to defend the veto of Gov.

Seymour Heregarded the temperance law as oppersive, and authorizing an invasion of private d wellings and places of business and a scirure of goods and their confincation without any legal investigation. The Democracy oppose this, even though it may be sustained by the Whig party, composed of issus, and headed by Myron H. Clark. With Myron H. Clark and the Whig party to sustain him on one side, it becomes the duty of the Democratic party now to defend the recipie and their rights. Upon the oppression, as he viewed it, of this law he dwelt at some length. All men who belong to Temperance Societies do not approve of it. As you shall strive depends the result of this question. He wound up by saying that Gov. Seymour was to have been here to-night but as n mexpected calcanting the recipies from his own lips which are under consideration here this evening. [During his remarks cheers were frequently given for Seymour.]

Alex. Mino was then again called for, and came

faction, no prejudiced society, no combination of wealth or influence should prevent a. At the concussion of the President's address the annual report was read, which represents the Bible Union to be in a highly-crosperous condition.

The Rev. H. J. Enry then proceeded to address the meeting. He said, with reference to the new translation of the Scriptures, that it had been denounced by their enemies as a mere "waste of means "and money," and that it was not needed by the Christian would but he regarded the question in a different light. Although many portions of the Scriptures had been given still there were obvious imperiections in them all, not excepting the latest. It would be as abound to say that such an undertaking as that in which we are engaged was needless and vaste full as to say that the catallishment of new schools and colleges would be so because the country possessed many of them. He believed that so far was the objection from being tenable that no other act could be performed by the Union which would so much conduce to the spread of the Gospel and the extendent of the dominate of Christ. It would inmuch conduce to the spread of the Gospel and the extension of the dominion of Christ. It would inmuch conduce to the agreed of the Grospei and the extension of the dominate of Christ. It would inspire all enlightened nations to seek pure translations of the Scripture, and it would inspire a profound and worthy reverence for its sacred meaning in place of the superstitions attachment to the mere book itself. With regard to another objection put forward by their opporents—annely, that the giving to the world a new version was in effect a withdrawal from the rights of Protestantism, and thereby a weakening of the power already arrayed against the Papal hierarchy—he would say that they, as a portion of the great Protestant community, were not bound to defend the English translation of the Bible, for it contained numerous errors which were not trivial. But, furthermore, their work was not to be restricted to making a new English version—it was their intention to make several versions in other languages, and not to cease from their labors until every headnen nation on the earth lad a pure translation of the Word of God in their own language. The speaker said all the reasons advanced against this undertaking were fallacions, and that the question was too deeply planted in the Bay title heart to be set aside by any such argulacious, and that the question was too deeply planted in the Baj tist heart to be set aside by any such argu-ments as bad hern made against it. At the conclu-sion of the Rev. Mr. Eddy's address the meeting ad-

The meeting again assembled at 3 o'cle

son of the Roy, Mr. Eddy's address the meeting adjourned with the usual ceremonoles.

AFTERNOS SESSION.

The meeting again assembled at 3 o'clock, and the proceeding opened by singing the 761st Hymn, after which prayer was offered by Brother Marsh. The President sher proceeded to read the following names of persons to constitute various committees:

**Can the Summer Soripters—G Rendation Win. S. Clapp. Win McCoulty, E. M. Baker, James Edminds.

**Cr. French Soripters—Rev. John Voung, Baltimore, Md.;

Cheston, Caswille, N. Y.; John C. Adsma, N. J.; C. C. Williams, N. J.; J. M. Varanbase.

**Go Gottaurier—lenes Challee, Philadelphia, Perry Davis, Providence, A. L. Fuller, N. H., Sol. Gals, N. J., Deacon John Conast, Vr.

**Dr. Beker of the First Baptist Church, Williams-burgh, was next introduced, and proceeded to deliver a very long and learned address, which occupied about an hour and a half.

**He then proceeded to show the following resolution, which was seconded:

**Resided That in our efforts to seture a corrected service of the fields in checking that we are acting in accordance with the method in the state of the state of the fields in the checking that we are acting in accordance with the method in the season of province blessings.

**He then proceeded to show the inherent sanctity of the greet and good men, who, through rish and patience, have entered into the possession of province blessings.

**He then proceeded to show the inherent sanctity of the give mankind a written revealation. In this way revelation became fixed and certain, and appeals could be made to it. The original copy of the Scriptures, was kept in the ark of the Lord. Every King of the Jewa was commanded to transcribe it for his own use, and at every public festival it was brought forth and read before the people. In these manuscript copies the Jewa took the greatest care to avoid all errors and all alterations, and endeavored, as far as possible, to fix immovably the Hebrew text. With regard to the Old Testament, the original manuscrip

At the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Baker's address, the 529d hymn was sung, the blessing was pro-neunced, and the meeting adjourned to 74 o'clock.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE AF-FAIRS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A portion of the Committee met yesterday morning in the College Library. The Chairman was not present, having left the City. The Alumni, in reply to the following interrogatory :

"Have the affairs of the College been so conducted as best to prome to the government and education of the students belong for thereto and, if may, in what respect have the Trastess-ished, and what has been the consequence of the neglect, if any, on the general interest of the institution?"—sul mitted the sub-joined answer:

—sul mitted the subjoined answer:

"Collembra College, Oct. 4, 1854.

To the Committee of the Senate:

"At a meeting of the General Committee of the Alumni of Columbia College, held on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854. Mr. Cornell, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Senate Committee, presented a communication from the Senate Committee, whereupon it was resolved that the views of the Alumni are embodied in the report of the General Committee, adopted by the Alumni, and that the Sub-Committee of communication with the Senate Committee be directed to attend the meeting of the Senate Committee on the 5th inst., and express the readiness and disposition of this Committee to furnish any information in their power hearing on the subject matter of the

position of this Committee to turnish any information in their power bearing on the subject matter of the Senate investigation, and that the Sub-Committee be fully authorized to act for the General Committee in report to such investigation. Extract from the minutes.

John M. Masos, Secretary.

The Committee of the Senato then adjourned to the 9th of November.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLORED POPU-

LATION.

The Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Scorr presiding, commenced its annual session in Cincinnati on the 28th ult. It was expected the session would continue about one week. About 150 preachers were present, comprising much of the best talent of that denomination in the

At the last Annual Conference a Committee of seven was appointed "To inquire and report to the "next session, what can best be done to promote the welfare of the People of Color among us." committee consisted of J. F. Wright, A. Eddy, A. Lowrey, G. Moody, J. T. Mitchell, W. J. Free and C. Elliott. On Friday an important report was read by the Chairman of the Committee, the Rev. Mr Wright, and on Saturday it was adopted. The report is long and able, and gives " no counte-

nence to anything which goes to deprive the black man of his full share in our common humanity, but halls him as a man and a brother, in accordance with that grand affirmation of the Bible, which must forever settle the unity of the human race, that God ' hash made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth. Below will be found the conclusions at which the on mittee arrive. After recommending the appoint-

ment of a General Agent, if a suitable minister can be procured, who shall have charge and special supervision of the work of devising means for elevating and Christianizing the colored people, they suggest.

First: That he make an effort to form an intimate acquaintance with all those solesiastical bodies and churches in the West which have colored persons is held compounded; seek opportunities to preach to

them, so i, in such form as his prudence may dictate, explain to their conferences, and if it be thought proper, to their conferences, and if it be thought the colored race among us by increasing their clucational facilities and laboring to advance their statellar time of moral imprevement. He should consult with them in regard to the best plan of accomplishing this work, and ask their sidened influence to encurage and support him in his labor, or propose to assist them.

Second: That he conjecture with the Government satherities in securing the orection of suitable school-longer, and in opening and sustaining good schools under competent lastructors for the colorest children.

The d. To organize Sunday Schools, with the concent and and of the people, and circulate treats and useful locks for their instruction and salvation.

Fourth: That he lecture occasionally on appropriate and useful subjects, as well as preach the Orapei whenever he can procure a congregation, and we convert to diffuse abroad among the colored people the spirit of enterprise, industry and frug dity. He should try to excite them to masser the mechanic erits, to qualify themselves to manage the more lucrative branches of business and fit up for themselves.

rts, to qualify themselves to manage the more lucra-ve branches of business and fit up for themselves

tive branches of business and fit up for inconserves teat, convenient and healthy dwellings.

Figh. That he visit other churches as opportunity effers, and endeavor to elicit a sympathy and awaken as interest in behalf of the colored people, that they may be generally cared for, and that their moral culture and religious instruction as well as their intellectual improvement may be accomplished.

The Committee also suggest that it be ascertained what may be considered the most favorable site or location for the actual color of the second color of the second colors.

cation for the contemplated literary institution, and what may be the prospect for raising funds to endow such an institution of learning.

with their report the committee submit to the Conference the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance both to the colored and white races in the free States, that all the colored people should receive at heat a good common school eccution, and that for this purpose well qualified teachers are indispensable.

2. That the religious instruction of the colored people is necessary to their elevation as well as their salvation.

vation.

3. That we recommend the establishment of a Literary Institution of a high order for the education of the color of prople generally, and for the purpose of preparing teachers of all grades to labor in the work of educating the colored people facour country and see here.
4. That we recommend that an attempt be made on

part of the Methodist Eciscopal Church to co-erate with the African M. E. Church in promoting intellectual and religious improvement of the

colored people.

5. That we commend as soon as practicable the appointment of a general agent to carry out the objects proposed in the preceding resolutions, and to labor otherwise for the improvement of the people

The report was unanimously adopted, a fact which Helted general remark, nor is it singular that it should, for this action denotes great progress in publie sentiment in that quarter. A few yours-ince, while Mrs. Stowe resided in Cincinnati, on effort was made to educate the colored youth of that city. That effort received poor encouragement. The rooms in which the students met were mobbed, and for a long time it was only in obscure cellars and dingy garrets that negro children dered be instructed in the radiments of

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

The Sons of Temperance held a public meeting last evening at the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, which was well attended by some warm friends of the cause, though not very numerously, owing to the class-moeting of the congregation occurring on the same evening. The Revs. J. S. Tuckiss and — Reed of the Seventiest. M. E. Church, with Mr. Greeley, that some excellent addresses, pointing out the benefits the Temperance laws have effected under their own personal observation—especially in Maine, Massachuretts and Connecticut. Some suggestions were nade relative to further meetings on that side of the town, but nothing decided upon, after which the Rev. Mr. Reed offered up a prayer, when the meeting adjourned. well attended by some warm friends of the cause,

PRINTING CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS. The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermon to whom was referred the matter of selecting public papers in which to publish the Corporation proceedings met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, for the purpose of hearing the propositions of the various

ings mot yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, for the purpose of hearing the propositions of the various newspaper proprietors in New York. Present, Aldernoon Williamson and Christie.

The Evening Post, Express, Herald, Tomes, Sun, Homograf and Thinkes were severally represented. The Chairman of the Committee briefly mentioned the object of the meeting, and alluded to the report of the Committee of the Board of Conscilmen, reading the following resolutions appended thereto:

Resoled, That the Controller be, and he is hereby subscised and directed to advertise for proposals for adversing for the department, the Commo Council, and the official sports of the proceedings of the same, for the term of one year in descriptions of the proceedings of the same, for the term of one year in descriptions of the same of the same of the observed.

First Eddars to ofter by the line for each time published.

Second. Bidders shall set forth under affidavit, as near a residue, their daily circulation in the City of New York, as challed in the City.

Thirds The award to be made to the newspapers offering to reform the work at the lowest setes for one thousand papers of checked in the City to report the bid and his awards to the Common Council for confirmation.

Remarks were made by Meestre Brack of The Sun, Raymon of The Times, Brooks of The Express, and Biornow of The Evening Post—each of whom expressed various opinions as to the manner in which the advertising should be given out.

Mr. Biornow took the ground that the character of the paper should be considered as well as the circulation in deciding what journals should be selected. Messre, Raymon and Barken on the other hand, were of the opinion that papers of the largest circulation should be employed, without special regard to character.

Mr. Biornow conscided with the views of Mr.

Mr. Brorrow conscided with the views of Mr. Brooks.

After some further consultation upon the subject, the meeting adjourne

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
THERSDAY, Oct. 5.—Ald. N. C. ELY, President, in

the Chair.

Of T. Hamilton, foreman of Hose Company No. 46, for privilege of making a new return of members to the Chief Engineer. Of several for remission of tax.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of a concurrence with the other Board, in appropriating \$1,000 for a testimonial for Capt. Fitch and the officers of the steamer Weshington, in combination of their gallent conduct in rescuing the wrecked passengers of the ship Winchester, which, after some debate, was laid on the table.

ELFORTS CONCURRED IN.

bate, was laid on the table.

To place four buoys in the Wallabout Bay, E. R.
To confirm the contracts of Joseph Lynch for filling in lots situated in Thirty-ninth and Forty-fourth-ets.
To fill low and sunken lots bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. and Sixth and Seventh-ava. Several reports were referred back to Committees.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Controller stating that the Pavonia-av.
Ferry Jessees would commone to run their boats after the lat of May next. The rent is \$9,000 per annum. Laid on the table

By Ald. Lord, that the heads of departments be directed not to pay any charge of inspectors on work until the same have been passed upon by the Common Council. Laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

CERIOUS ADVERTISIMENTS - The following advertisements have lately appeared in The London Times

DA; May. Why does not Ida write, then ?

CHARLIE, BOY! Charlie! Charlie! Oh, save CHARLIE, loved Charlie! If you would see but you would see but your mather allve RETURN at once. Every washall be relied, and all, all, all is forgiven and forgotten. Oh, or pity and save as

To are not made all, all, all is forgiven and forgotion. Ob, lawy pity and save to the pity and pit

FOUND-In St. Mary's Church, Oxford, the